

### **Feature Class Name**

*Shoreline Designations*

### **Summary**

*Polygons representing the 1975 Shoreline Master Program shoreline designations.*

### **Description**

*The purpose of the Grant County Shoreline Master Program is to meet local responsibilities for the implementation of the policy of the state as given under provisions of RCW 90.58.020 of the Shoreline Management Act and in state regulations adopted pursuant to Chapter 90.58 RCW. In adoption the Grant County Shoreline Master Program, the county's goal is to recognize and protect the functions and values of the shoreline environments of statewide and local significance.*

### **Credits**

*Grant County Planning Department*

### **Access and use limitations**

*This data should not be construed as legal advice or legal opinion on any specific facts or circumstances. The contents are intended for general information purposes only, and you are urged to consult your own lawyer concerning your own situation and any specific questions you may have.*

*Infrastructure records, drawings, and other documents have been gathered over many decades, using differing standards for quality control, documentation and verification. All of the data provided represents current information in a readily available format. While the data is generally believed to be accurate, occasionally it proves to be incorrect; thus its accuracy is not warranted. Prior to making any property purchases or investments based in full or in part upon the material provided, it is specifically advised that you independently field verify the information contained in county records.*

### **Fields**

*Designation*

*Value    Conservancy Shoreline*

*Description    The objective in designating a conservancy environment is to protect, conserve and manage existing natural resources and valuable historic and cultural areas in order to insure a continuous flow of recreational benefits to the public and achieve a sustained resource utilization. The conservancy environment is for those areas which are intended to maintain their existing character. The preferred uses are those which are non-consumptive of the physical and biological resources of the area. Non-consumptive uses are those uses which can utilize resources on a sustained yield basis while minimally reducing opportunities for other future uses of the resources of the area. Activities and uses of*

*a non-permanent nature which do not substantially degrade the existing character of an area are appropriate uses for a conservancy environment. Examples of uses that might be predominant in a conservancy environment include diffuse outdoor recreation activities, passive agricultural uses such as pasture and range lands, and other related uses and activities. The designation of the conservancy environments should seek to satisfy the needs of the community as to the present and future location of recreational areas proximate to concentrations of the population, either existing or projected. The conservancy environment would also be the most suitable designation for those areas which present too severe biophysical limitations to be designated as rural or suburban environments. Such limitations would include areas of steep slopes presenting erosion and slide hazards, areas prone to flooding, and areas which cannot provide adequate water supply or sewage disposal.*

**Value Rural Shoreline**

*Description The rural environment is intended to protect agricultural land from urban expansion, restrict intensive development along undeveloped shorelines, function as a buffer between suburban areas, and maintain open spaces and opportunities for recreational uses compatible with agricultural activities. The rural environment is intended for those areas characterized by intensive agricultural and recreation uses and those areas having a high capability to support active agricultural practices and recreational development. Hence, those areas that are already used for agricultural purposes, or which have agricultural potential should be maintained for present and future agricultural needs. Designation of rural environments should also seek to alleviate pressures of suburban expansion on prime farming areas. New developments in a rural environment are to reflect the character of the surrounding area by limiting residential density, providing permanent open space and by maintaining adequate building setbacks from water to prevent shoreline resources from being destroyed for other rural types of uses. Public recreation facilities for public use which can be located and designed to minimize conflicts with agricultural activities should be conducted in a manner which will enhance the opportunities for shoreline recreation. Farm management practices which prevent erosion and subsequent siltation of water bodies and minimize the flow of waste material into water courses are to be encouraged by the master program. Trail systems for safe, non-motorized traffic along scenic corridors are also in the intent of this environment.*

**Value Suburban Shoreline**

*Description The objective of the suburban environment is to insure optimum utilization of shorelines within suburban areas by providing for intensive public use and by managing development so that it enhances and maintains shorelines for a multiplicity of suburban uses. The suburban environment is an area of residential, commercial and industrial development. The environment is particularly suitable to those areas presently subjected to intensive use pressure, as well as areas planned to accommodate suburban expansion. Shorelines planned for future suburban expansion should present few biophysical limitations for suburban activities and not have a high priority for designation as an alternative environment. Because shorelines suitable for suburban uses are a limited resource, emphasis should be given to development within already developed areas and particularly to water dependent industrial and commercial uses requiring shoreline frontage. In the Master Program, priority is also to be given to the planning for public visual and physical access to the water. Identifying needs and planning for the acquisition of suburban land for permanent public access to the water in the suburban environment should be accomplished in the Master Program. Industrial and commercial facilities should be designed to permit pedestrian and waterfront activities and, when possible, various access points.*

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***Last update***

*1975*

***Update frequency***

*None. A revised feature class will be available by 6/30/2014. A 2011 Comprehensive Shoreline Master Program Update is underway.*